

ABILENE REFLECTOR

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CURRENT COMMENT.

M. LEON SAY, the celebrated economist and academician, has become proprietor of *La Petite Republique* newspaper, of Paris.

EX-GOVERNOR MURRAY, of Utah, has sold his household furniture at Salt Lake at public auction, preparatory to removing to his old home in Kentucky.

DR. PETERS, the German traveler, after having had a conference with Henry M. Stanley, proposes that a railway be built from Dar-Es-Salaam to the interior of East Africa with English capital.

It is reported that the State Department has information that cholera is epidemic at Kanagawa, Japan, and is in cable correspondence with Clarence Greathouse, the newly appointed Consul General, on the subject.

The man who claims the distinction of being the northernmost editor in the world is L. Moller, who edits the illustrated *Esquimaux* paper *Atagaglit*, published at Godthaab on the west coast of Greenland, sixty-four degrees north latitude.

JOHN BARD, who was chief engineer of the New York elevated railroads when they were built, has been in an insane asylum at Flushing, R. I., since 1882. He is worth fully a million dollars and efforts are now being made to procure his release on the ground of partial recovery.

KING MILAN in person opened the Serbian Skupchina on the 19th. In his speech he laid stress upon the fact that Serbia's relations with Bulgaria were the same as they were before the recent war. This declaration was received with cheers. King Milan urged the reorganization of the Serbian finances and the exercise of economy.

SENATOR HOAR, from the Committee of the Judiciary, has reported favorably a bill to repeal sections 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771 and 1772 of the Revised Statutes (the tenure of office act). The repeal is not, however, to affect any officer heretofore suspended under the provisions of said sections, or any designation, nomination or appointment heretofore made by virtue of the provisions thereof.

The new meat shop opened in New York by the dressed beef men, known as the Consumer's Company, have been boycotted by the East and West Side butchers. When the men who are employed at the company's shops on avenue A went to open the market for the first time recently they found all the windows broken, besides other evidences of violence about the building. In view of the animosity aroused by the experiment in other parts of New York it is not believed that the work of destruction was that simply of mischievous boys.

The ancient City of Tarsus, where the Apostle Paul was born, has a railroad. British capitalists are constructing a railway in Asia Minor, the first section of which, from Mersina to Tarsus, has just been officially inaugurated. The opening of the road was made the occasion of a grand jubilee, in which the local officials heartily joined. A dozen sheep were sacrificed, there were religious benedictions, speeches, and then a free excursion to the notabilities. Some Arab dignitaries, however, would not trust their lives on the train, saying they would wait till they saw how the extraordinary English contrivance worked.

The publication of the extradition treaty with England the other day in violation of the rules of the Senate has not created the same amount of attention that similar occurrences have in previous years. The New York *Herald* charges indirectly that Senator Gorman, of Maryland, is the guilty man. All of these confidential documents are kept in the safe of the executive clerk, and are not issued even to a Senator without a receipt from him, which is surrendered upon the return of the paper. The *Herald* makes it appear that two days before the publication Senator Gorman obtained a copy of the treaty and gave a receipt for it, returning it two days later. The treaty was published first in the *Baltimore Sun*, which is Senator Gorman's personal organ and one of whose correspondents is his private secretary. The *Sun* furnished it to two other papers, presumably to divert suspicion.

The full text of the convention recently signed in London by Minister Phelps and the Earl of Rosebery, extending and adding to the treaty of 1842, has been published. The convention extends the provisions of Article X. of the treaty of 1842 to four crimes not therein named, as follows: manslaughter, burglary, embezzlement or larceny involving the amount of fifty dollars or ten pounds, and malicious injuries to property whereby the life of any person shall be endangered if such injuries constitute a crime according to the laws of both countries. It is also provided that the provisions of Article X. shall apply to persons convicted of crimes named in the treaty of 1842 and the new convention, as well as to those charged before trial with the commission of them. The convention is not retroactive; no surrender is to be demanded for a political offense, and no trial is permitted for any other offense than the one for which extradition is requested, until the person extradited has had an opportunity to return to the state by which he was surrendered.

Two boys were badly hurt in Chicago recently by the explosion of a tin box containing dynamite, which they had picked up in an alley. It was supposed the box was an anarchist relic.

At the Crescent Hotel, near Boston, were burned the other night. Loss over \$100,000; insurance unknown.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

CONGRESSIONAL.
After the introduction and discussion of several bills of only local importance on the 19th the Senate took up the Oleanmar bill. A lengthy debate ensued, at the close of which the Senate adjourned without reaching a vote. In the House, immediately after reading the Journal, the Fortification bill was taken up and passed. After ordering the printing of the report of the Civil Service Commission and setting the time for consideration of bridge bills, the conference announced its inability to agree upon the bill repealing the Free Emigration and Culture acts, and after some debate the House took a recess until eight o'clock, the evening session to be held on the 21st.

The Oleanmar bill was passed by the House on the 21st after the adoption of an amendment offered by Ingalls reducing the tax from five cents to two cents per pound, and also adding the word "knowing" to the clause relating to violations of the act. The Sunday Civil bill was taken up and twenty-six pages disposed of. In the House, Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, introduced the bill for the consideration of the Oleanmar bill. The House went into committee on the bill, and Mr. Hatch was asked to report on the evening a large number of bills for the building of bridges were passed.

On the 21st the Senate on the 21st was taken up in discussing the Payne investigation matter. The House adopted the resolution for adjournment on July 28, and then went into committee of the whole on the bill for the consideration of the Harbison bill. The amendments were non-concurred in and a conference was held between the Interstate Commerce and the Harbison bill. The amendments were resolved, yes, 142; no, 99, in favor of the former. The Senate bill was read at length, learned that the amendments were adopted by the Committee on Commerce, which is to strike out after the enacting clause and insert the House bill. The debate on the bill was continued into the evening session, but no final action reached.

The Senate on the 23d agreed to the conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill, and then debate was resumed upon the Payne case and Senator Sherman advocated an investigation. Several other bills were taken up. No vote was taken before adjournment. Little business was transacted. The House on the 23d took up the bill for the consideration of the Oleanmar bill with the Senate amendments, but the Speaker declined to entertain it as a privileged report. Several committees reported. The report on the Oleanmar bill was finally referred to the Committee of the Whole. The House in committee attempted to reject the bill, but adjourned without doing so.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.
The Gladstone Cabinet offered their resignations to Queen Victoria on the 20th. The California Legislature convened on the 20th in special session.

HEXTER P. HARRIS, of Michigan, has been nominated by the President as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah. The Emperor of Germany has presented to the Shah of Persia the valuable works of Frederick the Great. They are printed on parchment and comprise thirty-three volumes.

LUXEMBURG, of the German army, has been arrested on suspicion of having revealed to a foreign nation the plans of the defenses of Magdeburg.

CARNAL TASCHEBET, in the presence of a great crowd of people, and after imposing and solemn ceremonies, at Quebec, recently received the insignia of the Cardinal.

CATON has indirectly advised Parnell against pursuing an obstruction policy in the coming Parliament, since in 1880 the tactics pursued by Irish members did much to throw discredit upon the Irish cause. Parnell replied that he is desirous of following Gladstone's lead, reserving every action in the event of the Tories trying to obstruct.

The Vermont Prohibition State convention has put in nomination a full ticket, with Prof. H. M. Seely at the head for Governor.

MRS. MANNING has written to a friend that the Secretary's health is improving and that he will be able to resume his official duties when he returns in October.

The bill to increase the appropriation for a public building at Galveston, Tex., to \$250,000 has been reported favorably to the Senate.

DISPATCHES FROM LIMOGES, FRANCE, announce that the French Republic has been made the famous White House dinner set for President Hayes, has been named a chevalier of the legion of honor.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND participated in the bi-centennial festivities at Albany, N. Y., on the 23d.

MISCELLANEOUS.
The Nottingham bank, Euclid avenue, Cleveland, O., was destroyed by fire recently. Loss, \$100,000; insured.

At the Crescent mine near Crooksville, O., the other day, Robert Burton was instantly killed and Edward Harris fatally injured by the premature explosion of a blast.

The total value of the imports of merchandise during the twelve months ended June 30, 1888, was \$63,235,000, and during the preceding twelve months, \$57,237,820, an increase of \$5,997,180. The total value of the exports of merchandise during the twelve months ended June 30, 1888, was \$69,425,972, and during the preceding twelve months \$74,189,753, a decrease of \$4,763,781.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Is a complaint recently made to the Railroad Commissioners that since the Missouri Pacific railway has secured control of the St. Louis & Emporia railroad the charges for hauling lumber in car lots from Pleasanton to Mound City is 6¢ per hundred pounds while formerly it was but three cents; also that the Missouri Pacific Company will not make a joint rate with the Gulf Company to Mound City, the board claims that it is beyond its power or that of the State to compel two railroad companies to make a joint rate upon a pro rata or mileage basis. Such an act would create a partnership, which can only be created by the consent of the two railroad companies.

A Topeka special says: Several weeks ago a dispatch was sent out from Cincinnati, O., stating that H. Lawton had committed suicide while in a hospital in that city. The cause of the suicide was at the time generally attributed to the fact that Lawton was on trial in the District Court in Cherokee County, which in all probability would send him to the penitentiary. During the period that has elapsed since the time of the reported death there has been a growing opinion to the effect that Lawton neither died nor committed suicide, except in the eyes of the public. So thoroughly convinced of this was Attorney General Bradford that he went to Columbus, where Lawton was to have been tried, with the view of compelling Lawton's attendance to produce positive proof of his death. Lawton himself, or forfeit the \$10,000 bonds in which Lawton was held. Lawton was the principal offender in the Cherokee Court house and bond fraud.

JOHN D. DAVIS, of Prescott, Ark., wants to know the whereabouts of his brother, Andrew S. Davis, who was born in Jefferson County, Tenn., and died in the Mexican war. He also served in the Union army during the late war, after which he moved to Missouri and then to Kansas. He has two sons, B. N. L. and J. R. H. Davis.

Heavy rains recently fell over the western two-thirds of the State; at Nickerson a heavy wind prevailed also, and eight persons were blown down. The rain extended from Denver to Manhattan, and on the Santa Fe road from the west line of the State east 300 miles. These rains were heavy enough to save the corn crop and make a fair yield.

LOUIE, a three year old son of Thomas Laughlin, of Topeka, died the other evening from the effects of eating Rouch on R. B. The child had been taken away from home, leaving the little fellow in charge of his grandmother. His grandmother took him with her to one of the neighbors to spend a few minutes, and while there the child got hold of a quantity of Rouch on Rats which had been placed in a saucer to kill flies.

Heavy rains recently fell in Western and Southwestern Kansas, while the eastern part of the State remained as dry as a powder house, and crops were suffering.

The Topeka & Lincoln Railway Company filed its charter recently, with a capital stock of \$1,500,000. The contemplated length, in Kansas, is given as seventy-five miles, and the route is from Topeka, Kan., through the counties of Shawnee, Jackson and Neenah, to the north line of the State.

In a region exclusively agricultural, within a square of sixty miles, there are eight Kansas cities aggregating a population of 70,000. Where only a few years ago the buffalo roamed, the only inhabitants were the cities of Wichita, Wellington, Winfield, Newton, Hutchinson, Kingman, Augusta and Douglas.

HON. T. P. FENLOX, of Leavenworth, has been engaged as leading counsel for the Wyandotte train wreckers.

At the election next fall a proposition will be submitted to the voters to amend the constitution of the State so that the justices of the Supreme Court to five, three of whom shall constitute a quorum, and a concurrence of three shall be necessary to every decision of the court. Provision may be made by law for the increase of the number of justices of the Supreme Court to seven, whenever two-thirds of the members of each house of the Legislature shall concur, when four justices shall constitute a quorum, and a concurrence of four shall be necessary to every decision of the court. The term of office of justice of the Supreme Court shall be ten years, one justice to be elected at the general election every two years, whose term of office shall commence on the 1st day of January next.

The charter of the Kansas City & Arkansas Valley Short Line Company, the purpose of which is to construct a line of railroad from Yates Center, Woodson County, through the Counties of Greenwood, Elk, Butler and Cowley, to the city of Winfield, was filed the other day.

A late Topeka dispatch says: Among the cases now pending before the Board of Pardons, now in session, is that of W. B. Leonard, who is under sentence of death for robbing the Santa Fe express car and murdering Engineer Hilton at Coolidge in September, 1883. The condemned man in fact contended that he was in jail at Yankton, Dak., at the time of the murder, and the sheriff, deputy sheriff, jailer and clerk of that institution have been sworn affidavits supporting his statement. Against this is the testimony of prominent citizens of Coolidge, who swear that they saw Leonard upon the streets of that city upon the day of the murder. The board will have some difficulty in deciding between this conflicting testimony and it is believed that a respite will be granted and the case laid over for a searching investigation.

A LEXINGTON was recently found running at large at North Topeka. He was a young man, apparently not more than twenty years of age, who he was or where he came from no one knew. Being taken to jail he became violent and raving. He stripped himself of his clothing, and his clothes could not be kept on him until he was handcuffed. The unfortunate was taken to the asylum.

MAPLE WORMS are destructive. The following Kansas postmasters were recently appointed: J. B. Scott, Arlington; J. H. Loomis, O. L. Loomis, Avila; C. M. Comanche County; Thomas Flemming, Baine, Pottawatomie County; J. H. Hurley, Fondra, Ford County; C. M. Smith, Idalia, Clay County; John Atterton, Maize City, Cowley County.

HENRY BAKER, of Comanche County, died recently, and a young man, David Early, of Topeka, is reportedly bitten by dogs supposed to be mad. The victims were taken to Kansas City and the madmen applied and they were returned home pronounced safe.

T. B. WALL has been nominated for Judge of the Eighteenth Judicial district.

The State Board of Pharmacy was recently in session several days at Topeka examining applicants for certificates as pharmacists. There were eighty-nine examined, of whom only twenty-one passed. The secretary reported that about only one-third of the druggists throughout the State had sent notice of renewal of their certificates as required by law.

PENITENTS have lately been secured for the following Kansas: James H. Howard, of Berryville; Mrs. Susanna Storker, of Mulberry Grove, and Charles J. Brown, of Coffeyville.

E. J. TRUXER, Secretary to the Railroad Commission, has been nominated for Congress in the Sixth district.

CLEVELAND AT ALBANY.

The President and Party at the Bi-Centennial of Albany's Incorporation—A Cordial Welcome—The President Makes a Short Speech at the Rink in Response to Persistent Calls.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 22.—The entire populace has to-day given themselves up to celebrating the incorporation of the city two hundred years ago. The first important event this morning was the arrival of President Cleveland. Before six o'clock the Burgess Corps, under command of Major VanZandt, marched to the West Shore depot and waited the coming of the train. Mayor Thatcher and several hundred other citizens were also in waiting. The Mayor, in behalf of the city, welcomed the President and thanked him for coming to join in celebrating the anniversary of Albany's natal day. The President greeted his friends warmly and said it gave him pleasure to be with them again. Secretaries Bayard and Whitwell, and the Secretary of the Albany, with the President, and the Burgess Corps as an escort, took up their march. The President was driven to the Governor's mansion. Governor Hill received the President's party as his guests.

The exercises at the rink did not begin until 2:15 o'clock, although twelve o'clock was the hour assigned for the beginning. An overture from William Tell by the orchestra, was followed by prayer by Bishop Doane. Governor Hill then delivered the variation of the day, after which Mayor Thatcher attempted to announce the next thing on the program, but his voice was drowned by cries of "Cleveland!" "Cleveland!" "Cleveland!" The President arose, bowed and sat down again in his chair in the center of the platform beside Governor Hill. This did not satisfy the audience, and the calls were renewed with added vigor. Finally the President arose, advancing to the front of the platform, said:

CITIZENS OF ALBANY: I come here to-day as an invited guest to a family reunion. I desire to be modest and not mingle with the crowd, and I would not wish to be the center of attention. I have heard so much of the Dutch, and of this being a Dutch city, so I have come to see what it is like. I remember that when I was a boy I was told that when I came to this city I would find it in the right place or not. At the risk of creating discordance I will say that at that time I was a Dutch boy, and I am now a Dutch man. The people spoke English, and to me the Dutch was a language which I never forgot. I am glad, however, that you have got your charter. When I lived here it was, I think, much as it is now. According to my remembrance it was a charter passed by the Legislature of the State in the first year of its history, and it was a very good one. I must not detain you longer, but I cannot refrain from expressing to you my appreciation of the kindness with which you have received me, or from repeating the homely and old-fashioned wish, made by the citizens of Albany and their descendants so many happy returns of the day.

The President's remarks were received with applause. When he sat down the audience called upon Secretary Bayard for a speech, and he said a few words. Secretary Whitney also gracefully yielded to a similar demand.

At conclusion of the exercises, President Cleveland, Governor Hill, Secretary Bayard and ex-Mayor Banks drove to Secretary Manning's residence where they remained about an hour. They then drove to the Governor's residence, where together with Secretary Manning, Lieutenant Governor Jones, Rufus W. Peckham, Colonel Lamont and others, they dined with the Governor at 6:30 p. m.

In the evening thousands of Albanians and guests flocked out to Washington park, where an elaborate display of fireworks was given.

After dinner at the executive mansion the Governor and Presidential party went to the Senate Chamber, where a public reception was held. In front of the Speaker's desk stood the President, Governor Hill and Secretary Bayard and Whitney and ex-Mayor Banks. They were flanked on either side by gold-laced members of the Governor's staff. The chamber was thronged with assemblymen, Senators, judges, city and county officers, and for more than an hour men, women and children passed by and shook hands with the President, the Governor and secretaries, while musical selections were given by a band in an adjoining room.

THE MCCOMAS MURDERER.
Checo, the Apache Chief, in Washington—A New York Citizen Tells What He Knows About the Bloodthirsty Villain.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—H. H. Carpenter, of Silver City, N. M., an operator of mining mills, is in Washington. In an interview to-day upon the subject of the visit of the Apaches to this city, he said: "I have no doubt they are all murderers, but the chief of this group, whom you have already denounced, is an unquestioned murderer. I will contract myself to furnish all the evidence that is required to convict him of the murder of the McComas family, and, beside that, I feel perfectly confident that the evidence can be furnished, if necessary, to convict him of fifteen murders. I see that you have spelled his name Checo. The correct rendition of his name is Checo. Checo is in the neighborhood of fifty years of age. He has been a leader of a band of the most desperate outlaws and murderers known in our territory. We have never received any proper protection from the Government. The property interests of New Mexico are to-day languishing on account of the fact that the Apaches have never yet been properly controlled or punished. Crook was an imbecile in his attempt to solve the Indian question. His hobby was the capture of the Apaches at all costs. I understand that this murderer, Checo, has been employed by the military authorities as a scout. There is plenty of evidence to be found in Silver City that Checo, who is a half-breed, is a lawless living in Silver City. He had a ranch within fifteen miles of that place. It was while going to this ranch, accompanied by his wife and boy, that he was captured by Checo and his crew. There is very clear evidence that Checo murdered McComas with his own hand; at any rate, he was the chief in command."

Milwaukee's Musical Feast.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 22.—Singer-fest guests continue to arrive on every train. It is estimated that there are thirty thousand strangers in the city, and double that number is expected for the closing picnic on Sunday. The weather conditions perfect, and the city is well given over to holiday business. The increase in the members of societies is fully twenty per cent. over any previous fest.

The second grand opera to be placed in the city, and every seat in the great Exposition hall was taken. The musical and financial success of the fest is fully assured. The evening concert was a grand success.

The Lowell Bleachery Steel.
BOSTON, July 22.—S. G. Snelling, treasurer of the Lowell Bleachery, has made an assignment. His residences in this city and at Nahant both belong to his wife. He has real estate of his own at Neponset, Jamaica Plain, on Parker street, and at the corner of Calvert and Hampshire streets. His embarrassment is due to various outside transactions, but he claims that as far as the Lowell Bleachery's money he was authorized to do so. The true condition of affairs will not be known until the complete investigation has reported.

IN THE TOILS.

The Grip Gradually Tightens Upon the Chicago, July 23.—Judge Tracy's court room was crowded, as usual, yesterday morning, when M. P. Williamson, formerly a reporter on the *Daily News*, was called to the stand. Williamson testified that he knew Parsons, Spies and Fielden, and on the night the new Board of Trade building was opened he was detailed to follow the socialist procession which tramped through the downtown streets. The procession broke up at the office of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, and Spies, Fielden and Parsons addressed the crowd from the *Arbeiter Zeitung* building. He called the police bloodhounds and servants of the robbing capitalists. He called to the crowd to follow him and attack several clothing houses and help themselves to what he termed the necessities of life. Fielden said the same thing. He offered to lead the mob in an attack on the stores.

"What was said about the new Board of Trade?"

The speakers both said that the building was put up out of money stolen from them; that every one who did business there was a robber and a thief.

Witness went up stairs into the office. Parsons was asked by a reporter why the socialists did not march upon the Board of Trade and blow it up. He said the police prevented it.

"Well, but your party have revolvers. What preparation further do you need?"

"The time has not come yet when the time does come we will meet the police with dynamite and bombs."

"When did he say time would come?"

"Sometime during the year."

Parsons gave witness a practical illustration of what he meant, and showed him a shell and fulminating cap. There was also a quantity of dynamite and a redish substance. They were kept in a drawer in the cabinet in the office. Parsons called for them. Spies got them. Parsons said these explosives were kept on hand in preparation for the war that was impending. The manner of warfare was to hurl the bombs from the house tops and in that way they could annihilate any force of police or militia that could be assembled. This conversation was with Parsons, Fielden was standing by. On going down stairs witness met the reporters, Freeman and Sullivan, of the Cottage Grove avenue station. The officers went up stairs with the witness, and the statements were repeated to the officers in his presence. Witness had attended meetings at Lake Street and heard Parsons and Fielden address crowds. Fielden on one occasion wanted the crowd to follow him to some store and get the necessities of life. Fielden advised the men to buy dynamite, saying a few words of it was worth of it was worth all the guns and revolvers in the Union.

Williamson was severely cross-examined by Captain Black, but the cross-examination only served to strengthen the testimony he had given. He mentioned by name the stores that Parsons had urged the sacking of.

Witness was again taken in hand by the prosecution and testified that Parsons told him there were 3,000 socialists in the city, that whenever the time came they would be armed with bombs; said they were then drilling in halls in various parts of the city, but would not say where the halls were located; when the time to act came they would begin operations; one of them in Market street square and about the tunnel.

Lieutenant Shea, chief of detectives, was next called. He was in the *Arbeiter Zeitung* office, May 5, after Spies had been arrested; the building was searched and all in it arrested. They found pipes, a manuscript, types in the forms and a quantity of dynamite, all of which was taken to the police headquarters. Witness identified the gallery of type on which the revenue circular was printed. Lieutenant Shea then gave a conversation had with Spies after the latter's arrest. Spies says he opened the Haymarket meeting and that Parsons, Fielden and Schwab were also there. He spoke at the Haymarket meeting, but knew nothing of what happened there till some time after. He knew nothing of the circular that was put on the streets. Witness also talked with Fischer, who, he said, was at the Haymarket office the night of the riot, and with Schwab and Raybrough, who said Spies was at the Haymarket, that the big crowd was there and they all went over. The belt and tagman and the famous man, who shot Fischer when he was arrested, he said he carried for his protection.

Witness further said that Spies told him he left before the bomb was thrown; that Fischer said he was at Zephi's hall at the time.

Buck, a mining expert, testified concerning the disastrous effect of the captured dynamite, which had exploded.

Lieutenant Hubbard testified and gave an account of the experience of himself and his company of twenty-eight at the Haymarket. His story differed little from those already given. Of his twenty-eight men seven were injured.

A BAD BAND.
A Band of Young Men Kill Three Negroes in Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., July 23.—A deploable state of affairs exists in Union, Newton County, about twenty miles from Meridian. A band of young white men, styling themselves "The Regulators," have issued a decree that no negro shall work on the farms in that vicinity. The band contains about fifteen members, and they have killed three negroes and wounded several others. A perfect state of terror prevails in the community, and the entire county is greatly excited over the matter. The best people in the community, and in fact every one except members of this bad band, are to-day languishing on account of the atrocious and bloody actions in the most pronounced terms and are determined that every member in it shall be arrested and made to answer for his crimes.

HON. J. M. KELLOGG here to-day to see the Governor, and wants to arrest every one of the young outlaws at all hazards. About twenty citizens, headed by officers, armed with proper weapons, are now after the young desperadoes in order to execute the law upon effect their capture. It seems when the attempt was first started to regulate the negroes that it was made more in fun than anything else, but after tasting blood they had undertaken in earnest to execute their bloody design. Their action can hardly be accounted for and is a surprise to every one.

The Dilke Scandal.
LONDON, July 23.—Captain Foster being sworn as a witness in the Crawford divorce case yesterday admitted that he had been guilty of adultery with Mrs. Crawford. He said Mrs. Rogers encouraged his relations with Mrs. Crawford. He once took Mrs. Crawford to a brothel; once quarreled with Sir Charles Dilke and called him a liar, scoundrel and coward, because he had secretly attempted to sever the relationship between Mrs. Crawford and the witness. He had also attempted to thrash Sir Charles. Mrs. Rogers was called. She denied the statements just made by Captain Foster.

More Killings in Kentucky Faction Feuds—Holding a Town.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 23.—A report from London, Ky., says: The French and Everette factions fought at Hazard, Sunday, and at least one man was killed. The report says the French faction holds the town.

A Courier-Journal special says: While washing his face at the house of George B. Turner, near Harlan Court House, Alexander Bailly was shot and killed Saturday, by unknown members of parties. C. B. Turner was also shot in the arm. The killing is thought to have grown out of the old Turner-Horward feud, which raged so fiercely last fall.

The Dead of Friends.
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 20.—Lewis Dick, a farmer of the town of Towliss, who lives just east of the Shawangunk Mountain, recently was paid \$1,300, which he kept in the house. Last night thieves entered, drugged Dick and his wife and two children, stole the money, set fire to the house and fled. Fortunately the neighbors saw the flames and succeeded in extinguishing them. The inmates of the house were speedily restored to consciousness, with the exception of Mrs. Dick, who is in a precarious condition. Wagon tracks led from Dick's place toward the mountains. Officers are in pursuit of the thieves.

Woman's Right to Vote.
NEW YORK, July 20.—The New York *Jurist* to-day publishes the legal opinions of fifty-two members out of fifty-seven of the New York bar whose views on the Woman's Suffrage party have obtained on the claim that women are debarred by the State Constitution from voting. The fifty-two indorse Hamilton Willcox's legal work entitled "The Legislature's Power Over Suffrage," and concur with his opinion that the claim that the Constitution disfranchises women has no legal foundation. Mr. Willcox's conclusions are from lawyers of prominence.

ALBANY'S CELEBRATION.

A Gorgeous Procession, Representing All Nationalities, the Principals of the Bi-Centennial Celebration at Albany, N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 20.—As the sun rose over Albany this morning a National salute of thirty-eight guns ushered in the third day of the bi-centennial celebration. The event of the day was the Parade of all Nations. The hour at which the procession was to start was nine o'clock. Long before that time the streets resounded with the strains of martial music and the tread of men marching to the rendezvous. It was an hour after the scheduled time when the head of the procession moved. The route was from South Pearl street, north on Pearl to Clinton avenue, to Perry street, to Central avenue, to Washington avenue, thence to the depot street, where the procession was dismissed.

Every dwelling-house and business building along the entire line of march was profusely decorated. The sidewalks on every street were crowded with thousands of people, and the air was garb. Not only was all Albany on the streets, but visitors from all the surrounding country had come to swell the throng. Every boat and train brought fresh accessions to the multitude already within the city. The sightseers were not disappointed in their expectations, for the strong but friendly rivalry between the several nationalities represented in the procession resulted in making it a complete success.

The procession was formed under command of Colonel M. J. Severance, Grand Marshal, with an efficient staff. The first division was a float bearing young women representing the various provinces of Holland, and dressed in typical costume. They were followed by a float representing a windmill, with millers in peasant costume at work. In this division also marched the St. Andrews and Caledonian societies, arrayed in kilts and tartans, their stilted boots swaying with the pride aroused in their hearts by the inspiring strains of the bagpipe. In the second division were the French Canadians of Albany, Troy and Green Island, with a band from Pittsburgh. They bore the banner of the Jean-Baptiste Societies. On a handsomely decorated float was a figure of St. John the Baptist, as a child, with a live lamb beside it. In carriages rode a number of gayly-dressed members of the LaCrosse and Snow-Shoe Clubs.

The Italians, who also marched in division, were preceded by an elaborately constructed float bearing a ship representing the Santa Maria, with a figure of Columbus, its commander, in all the pomp and circumstance of a monarch. The third division marched beneath the green flag of Ireland. It comprised the Hibernian Rifle Corps, the St. Joseph and St. Marys societies, the Robert Emmet Association, Hibernians, United Irishmen and the Irish National League. One float, decorated in green and gold, bore aloft in its center a throne on which was seated a young lady representing Erin, while surrounding her were other young ladies, dressed in the national costume of the four provinces and thirty-two counties of Ireland. Another float bore figures representing Emmett and Parnell, the former with his hands bound as a felon.

In the fourth division marched the Grant Club with fifty mounted men in red uniforms, 100 men in white uniforms and fifty in blue. At their head was borne a banner bearing the figures "1860." It was the fifth division were the Apollo and Cecilia Singing clubs.

EXTRADITION.
Provisions of the Amended Extradition Treaty with Great Britain.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The text of the convention recently signed in London by Minister Phelps and the Earl of Rosebery, extending and adding to the treaty of 1842, has been made public with an explanatory letter from Minister Phelps. The convention extends the provisions of Article X. of the treaty of 1842 to four crimes not therein mentioned, as follows: Manslaughter, burglary, embezzlement or larceny involving the amount of fifty dollars or ten pounds, and malicious injuries to property whereby the life of any person shall be endangered if such injuries constitute a crime according to the laws of both countries. It is also provided that the provisions of Article X. shall apply to persons convicted of crimes named in the treaty of 1842 and the new convention, as well as to those charged before trial with the commission of them. The convention is not retroactive; no surrender is to be demanded for a political offense, and no trial is permitted for any other offense than the one for which extradition is requested, until the person extradited has had opportunity to return to the State by which he was surrendered.

In his letter to the Secretary of State Mr. Phelps says it is understood between the two governments that the convention shall not stand in the way of a more elaborate treaty, if it be desired, but he expresses the opinion that a new treaty will not be necessary.

A Stolen Ride and a Horrible Death.
DENISON, Tex., July 21.—When the south-bound passenger train on the Missouri Pacific railroad, due here at Armstrong, Indian Territory, about twenty-five miles from this place, Conductor Brown discovered the remnants of a man's body attached to the brake beam of the engine. The body was so badly mangled that it was impossible to identify it. A man, who had sought a free ride to Texas on a brake beam, had lost his balance and fallen off, while his clothing caught, holding him so that he was literally crushed in